



HANDBOOK

ON THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING OFFICIAL INFORMATION REGARDING:

**CLIMATE AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.
OPENINGS FOR SETTLERS.
LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES.
WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.
COST OF LIVING.
ASSISTED PASSAGES, FARES, &c.**

ISSUED BY THE

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

(DOMINIONS OFFICE),

CAXTON HOUSE, TOTHILL STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

REVISED TO JULY 1st, 1929.

LONDON:

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B

SKETCH MAP OF CANADA.



Canada is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

FOREWORD.

The British Empire covers so wide a range of conditions and climate, and its natural resources are so vast, that there is scope for almost unlimited development.

Its products, industries, and manufactures are also so numerous and varied that a large choice of occupation and employment is open to settlers.

British subjects who desire to leave the United Kingdom are strongly advised, therefore, to settle within the Empire.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SKETCH MAP	2
NOTES	6
HINTS TO SETTLERS	7
DESCRIPTION :—	
(a) <i>Provinces</i>	8
(b) <i>Area and Population</i>	8
(c) <i>Climate</i>	8
OPENINGS FOR SETTLERS :—	
(a) <i>Farmers, Fruit-Growers, &c.</i>	8
(b) <i>Farm Workers</i>	9
(c) <i>Mechanics, Miners and other Labour</i>	12
(d) <i>Professional Persons</i>	13
(e) <i>Women and Girls</i>	13
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING :—	
(a) <i>In Canada</i>	10
(b) <i>In U.K.</i>	13
TRAINING FOR WOMEN	17
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR LAND SETTLEMENT :—	
<i>Land Settlement under the Empire Settlement Act</i>	18
<i>Land Settlement under Local Legislation</i>	20
WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR	24
COST OF LIVING :—	
(a) <i>Rents</i>	25
(b) <i>Board and Lodging</i>	26
(c) <i>Retail Prices</i>	27
(d) <i>Rates and Taxes</i>	27
(e) <i>Income Tax Payable on Army Pensions</i>	28
PASSAGES AND FARES :—	
(a) <i>Assisted Passages under the Empire Settlement Act</i>	28
(b) <i>Steamship Lines and Sailings</i>	30
(c) <i>Fares</i>	30
(d) <i>Regulations for Emigrant Ships</i>	31
RAILWAYS :—	
(a) <i>Fares</i>	32
(b) <i>Luggage</i>	33
PROCEDURE :—	
(a) <i>Before Sailing</i>	33
(b) <i>On the Voyage</i>	34
(c) <i>On Landing</i>	34
(d) <i>Best Time for Arriving</i>	34
EDUCATION	35
STATE INSURANCE	35
MILITARY SERVICE	35
IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS	35
AGENCIES AND SOCIETIES :—	
(a) <i>Canadian Government Offices in United Kingdom</i>	37
(b) <i>Dominion Government Offices in Canada</i>	37
(c) <i>Provincial Government Offices in Canada</i>	38
(d) <i>Private Agencies and Friendly Societies</i>	39
(e) <i>Juvenile Migration Societies</i>	46
(f) <i>Voluntary Migration Committees</i>	47

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Agencies, Government ..	37	Openings for settlers—	
" Private ..	37	Farmers	8
Agricultural Training in the		Farm workers	9
United Kingdom ..	13	Fruit growers	8
Area	8	Mechanics	12
Arrival, best time for ..	34	Miners	12
Assisted passages ..	28	Professional persons ..	13
Assisted settlement ..	18	Women and Girls ..	13
		Outfit	32
Board and lodging ..	26	Passages	28
Boarding-house keepers ..	13	Pensions	34
		Population	8
Capital required ..	20	Procedure—	
Climate	8	Before sailing	33
Clothing	32	On landing	34
Constitution	8	On voyage	34
Cost of living	25	Professional persons ..	13
Education	35	Prohibited immigrants ..	36
Emigration societies ..	39	Provinces	8
Fares, railway, in Canada ..	32	Railway labour	13
Fares, steamship	30	Railways	32
Farm workers	9	Rates and taxes	27
Farmers	8	Regulations—	
Fishermen	13	Immigration	35
Food	27	Shipping	31
Frauds	31	Rents	25
Fruit-growing	8	Retail prices	27
Hints to settlers	7	Sailings	30
Hours of labour	24	Shipping regulations ..	31
		Soldier Settlement Act ..	21
Immigration regulations ..	35	State Insurance	35
Income tax	27	Steamship lines	30
Labourers	12	Taxes	27
Land settlement schemes ..	18	Training in U.K.	13
Landing	34	Training in Canada ..	10
Luggage—		Training for Women ..	17
On board ship	33		
By rail	32	Vaccination	33
Lumbermen	13	Valuables	34
		Voluntary Migration Committees	47
Mechanics	12	Voyage—	
Medical examination ..	33	Length of	30
Military service	35	Procedure during ..	34
Miners	12		
Money	34	Wages	24
		" farm hands	25
Notes	6	" married couples ..	25

NOTES.

1. This publication is issued for the general guidance of persons desiring to settle in Canada. At the present time, rates of wages, prices of food, openings for employment, &c., are subject to frequent changes. The information contained in this handbook is, therefore, of a provisional nature.

2. Further information may be had on application to the Oversea Settlement Department, Caxton House, Tothill St., Westminster S.W.1, or to any Employment Exchange.

3. Information prepared specially for the use of women and girls is contained in the Official Statement for the use of women who may wish to settle in other parts of the Empire. This Statement may be obtained free of charge on application to the Oversea Settlement Department or to any Employment Exchange.

4. Women intending to proceed to Canada are recommended to get into touch with the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women (Caxton House, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.1), which acts as the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Department.

5. Intending settlers should also apply for advice and information to their local Voluntary Migration Committee where such exists. A list of these committees appears on page 47.

6. Don't sell up your home or your business until you have learned that you are able to sail at a definite date.

WARNING TO SPECIAL CLASSES OF PERSONS.

Clerks, typists and stenographers (male or female), unless exceptionally qualified; shopmen, storekeepers, men servants, boarding-house keepers, telephone operators, factory workers, shop assistants: and persons having no particular trade or calling or who are unfit for manual labour, should not go overseas unless they have situations offered to them or have means of their own to support them till they find employment. In the latter case they should be prepared to accept employment in any position that presents itself while waiting for the work that they desire.

WARNING.

Illicit entry into the United States of America via Canada.

Persons who contravene the United States Immigration Regulations and enter the United States from Canada without being authorised to do so by the United States Immigration Officials are liable, even after a period of residence, to deportation to the country from which they originally sailed and to other penalties including imprisonment in certain cases.

Hints to Settlers.

1. Don't expect everything to be done in Canada as it is in the United Kingdom. You can and will have to accustom yourself to new conditions. You must remember that the habits and customs of a country cannot be changed to please new arrivals, and that old residents are more likely than newcomers to know what suits their country best.

2. Don't criticise your new surroundings, or try to make out that things are better done in this country than they are overseas. That is not the way to get on and make friends in your new home.

3. Remember that the chief openings for men are in connection with work upon the land, and for women in domestic work. If you cannot get work at your own trade be prepared to do other work in the meantime.

4. Make sure that you have enough money in your pocket when you land overseas to cover any travelling and other expenses, and to keep you going until you can get work.

5. Don't let strangers know how much money you have brought with you, or any other private information about yourself or your affairs.

6. Don't trust strangers, however friendly they may seem, but apply for any information you want to Government Agents, who will always be willing to do their best to help you.

7. Members of Trade or Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom should always apply to their own Society for letters of introduction to the corresponding Society in the country to which they are going.

8. Don't invest money until you have been working a year, but keep it in the Savings Bank.

CANADA.

Description.

(a) The Dominion of Canada is divided into nine Provinces, viz. . Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. There is a Central Federal Government, but each Province has a separate Legislature with powers of local administration. In addition there are also the Yukon Territory, the seat of Government of which is at Dawson City, and the North-West Territories, controlled by a Commissioner and Council sitting at Ottawa.

(b) The **Area and Population** are :—

Square Miles.	Census, 1921.			Estimated, 1928.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
3,729,665	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	9,658,000

(c) **The Climate** is very healthy throughout the year, and the summers are drier and hotter than in the United Kingdom. The winters vary greatly in the different parts of the country between the Atlantic and Pacific. They last from the middle of November or December to March or April, according to locality, and are very cold (the thermometer falling considerably below zero from time to time); they are, however, bright and dry, and the dryness of the air makes the cold less keenly felt. The winter sets in later in the Maritime Provinces and the southern districts of Ontario than in Quebec, or in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. West and south of Calgary in Alberta the winters are more open. On the coast of British Columbia the winters are mild, but in the northern interior the winters are similar to those of Eastern Canada.

Openings for Settlers.

A. Farmers, Fruit-Growers, &c.

The Maritime Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick) afford opportunities to the man with some capital, or a small regular income. Farming, stock-raising, and fruit-growing are the chief industries. The Provinces have, because of their position and their facilities for transportation, excellent markets for their produce.

Quebec.—The principal crops are hay, clover, potatoes, buckwheat, various grains, fodder, corn, peas, turnips, mangolds, &c. Indian corn, flax, and tobacco are also grown in parts.

Stock is fairly numerous and does well, but requires shelter in winter. Dairying has become important. Considerable quantities of stock and dairy produce, bacon, poultry and eggs are exported to England. South of the city of Quebec, extending to the United States border, the soil is generally fertile, and when cleared is suitable for cereals, vegetables, stock-raising, apples, and dairying. In this Province, which is largely inhabited by French Canadians, a knowledge of the French language is desirable.

Ontario.—Mixed farming, which here includes stock-raising, dairying, fruit and wheat-growing, is the chief industry. The more common kinds of vegetables and fruits, especially apples, do well. Peaches and small fruits grow best along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie. Tobacco, flax, maize or Indian corn, hops and tomatoes, are grown chiefly in the counties of Essex and Kent. A bounty is granted by the Government for the production of sugar beet. Bees do well.

Stock is being successfully raised, but requires shelter and feeding in winter. Dairy production, especially cheese-making, has made progress in recent years.

Under the Northern Development Act, 1926, the Ontario Government may advance up to \$500 to settlers who are prepared to take up farming in the north and north-western districts of the Province.

The Prairie Provinces.—The principal industries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Wheat, oats, flax, and barley are the principal grain crops. Mixed farming is more likely to be profitable than wheat farming only, and is being rapidly adopted. In dry parts, irrigation is being successfully used, especially in the Province of Alberta within the reach of the St. Mary's and Bow Rivers. "Dry farming" also is being successfully carried on. In Southern Alberta the winters are milder and more open than eastwards, and cattle generally feed out most of the winter. Mixed farms are now taking the place of the large ranches.

British Columbia.—The Province of British Columbia is best suited for people commanding some capital or a guaranteed income. Mixed farming, dairying, fruit, poultry and stock raising are the most profitable undertakings. Co-operative organisations handle the marketing generally of fruit, dairy products and eggs. The co-operative system is being adopted to the decided benefit of the farmer. The Land Settlement Board of British Columbia, formed in 1917, has for its main purpose the promotion of increased agricultural production, to which end the Board is empowered to advance money by way of loans to farmers: to purchase, develop and colonize lands considered suitable for settlement. Prices of lands in settlement areas available for purchase from the Board, range from \$3 to \$10 per acre, averaging about \$6.50. Settlement areas have been established in Central British Columbia along the Canadian National Railway and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. At Sumas, in the Lower Fraser Valley, 60 miles from Vancouver, the Government has recently reclaimed 10,000 acres of land which is suitable for dairy farming.

B. Farm Workers, &c.

(1) *Juveniles.*—There are good opportunities in Canada for boys to learn farming. The following schemes are at present in operation.

(a) *Loans for the purchase and equipment of farms.*—The British and Canadian Governments have agreed to spend £1,000,000 during the next ten years in making loans up to £500 to enable boys, when they are between 21 and 25 years of age, to purchase and equip farms of their own. The loans are to be repaid within 20 years, with 5 per cent. interest, and they will be made to boys who:—(a) receive free or reduced fares to Canada, (b) are between 14 and 20 years old on arrival in Canada, and (c) who prove their thriftiness by saving £100 by the time they are ready to start farming on their own account. Preference will be given to those who have passed through one of the Canadian Provincial reception farms (such as the Vimy Ridge farm in Ontario) and who have afterwards gained practical experience by working on farms as wage earners. Boys who receive loans will

be helped and advised in the choice of their farms and in the purchase of stock and equipment by Canadian Government agricultural experts, who will also give the young farmer all the assistance possible while he is making a start and until he is able to go ahead by his own efforts.

(b) *The British Immigration & Colonization Association of Montreal.*—In co-operation with the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, this Association has made arrangements for placing suitable boys of from 14 to 19 years of age on farms in Canada, principally in Ontario, under the supervision of Ministers of Religion of the various Parishes. Boys accepted under this scheme receive free passages but will have to provide their own outfit and incidental expenses. Applications should be made in England to the Colonization Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1; or to the Colonization Branch, Canadian National Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.1; in Northern Ireland, to Canadian National Railways, 74, High Street, Belfast.

(c) *Church of England Council of Empire Settlement.*—The Church of England Council, in co-operation with the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, has established Hostels in Alberta and Saskatchewan for the reception of Church of England boys aged 14 to 19 years. The boys travel from the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom to the Hostel free of cost, and under proper supervision. They are then placed in employment with farmers approved by the superintendent of the Hostel, at the standard wage of the district plus board and lodging. The Council for Social Service helps and advises the boys and guards their welfare during their first years in Canada.

(d) *Montreal. Macdonald Agricultural College.* (Incorporated with McGill University).—Boys from Public or Secondary Schools, of 17 years of age and upwards, are given a two-years' course of training in agriculture at Macdonald College. Tuition is free of cost, and the total expenses of board and lodging, laboratory fees, subscriptions, games, &c., are approximately £40 per annum. From 1st April to 31st October the students do practical work on farms selected by the College Authorities, receiving a small wage, with board and lodging. A Superintendent appointed by the College is in touch with the boys during this period. From 1st November to 31st March theoretical and practical training is given in the College, to which a farm of 500 acres is attached. During the second year facilities for specialising are provided. Students travel at the reduced passage rates quoted on page 28.

(e) *Ontario. Openings for boy farm learners and Agricultural College Students.*

The Government of Ontario, Canada, has in operation two Schemes of Agricultural training in Ontario, available for boys from Great Britain. These are:

(i) *The Vimy Ridge Scheme.*—Approved boys, over 15 and under 19 years of age, are granted free passages from the port of embarkation in Great Britain to the Ontario Government's Reception Centre, Vimy Ridge Farm (330 acres), near Guelph, Ontario. All boys are required to pay their railway fare from their homes to the port of embarkation and must have sufficient money for incidental expenses on landing in Canada.

Boys are received at Vimy Ridge Farm and from there are placed in situations with selected farmers, from whom they receive current wages for boys (about £2 a month to start), plus board and lodging, washing and mending. The farmer undertakes to pay the boy the sum of five dollars each month, and to remit the balance to the Colonization Branch, Ontario Government, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, to be placed to the boy's credit.

The Government of Ontario furnishes the aftercare, advice, protection and supervision necessary for the boy's welfare, for a period of at least three years after his arrival in Canada.

(ii) *Openings for Students at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.* Fifty places annually have been made available for British boys, over 17 years of age, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph (affiliated with Toronto University). The purpose of this arrangement is to provide, at a reasonable cost, training in scientific and practical agriculture for suitable well-educated boys, who desire to engage in farming in Canada, and whose parents or guardians are in a position to defray the expenses of a college course. The courses offered are for either two years or four years.

British students accepted under this special arrangement are required to attend College during the full College year—from September till April. From April till September they will be employed on farms in Ontario, where they will receive wages as well as board and lodging, and will thus be self-supporting while away from the College. Such employment will be found for each British student.

For first and second year students, the cost will be approximately 50 guineas each school year, living in. This sum includes the expenses of tuition, society and contingency fees, laboratory fee, books, and board from September till April.

Further information regarding these schemes and application forms can be obtained from the Ontario Government Office, 163, Strand, W.C.2, or from the Branch Office at 111, Union Street, Glasgow.

(f) *Saskatchewan.*—Youths who have not reached the age of 19 years prior to sailing can obtain training at a Provincial training farm in Saskatchewan. The Provincial Government arranges for the settlement and aftercare of the youths accepted under this scheme.

(g) *Manitoba.*—Young men who have not reached their 19th birthday prior to sailing can obtain training at a Provincial training farm in Manitoba. The Provincial Government has made arrangements for the selection, transportation, reception, training, care and placing of all boys sent to Manitoba under this scheme and for continuing aftercare for a period of three years.

(2) *Adults.*—As a rule, farmers are able to find accommodation more readily for single men, but in all districts vacancies occur for married men, with wives competent to take charge of dairy or household duties. Yearly engagements are becoming more general, especially in the well-settled parts, and are recommended; but a very common engagement is for the seven or eight busy months in the year. This practice is not recommended, as those who follow it are liable to find themselves out of employment in

the slack season, when employment is hard to find. Newcomers, therefore, should make every endeavour to secure a yearly engagement as soon after their arrival as possible. A farm hand generally lives and has his meals with the farmer. **In practically all cases, board and lodging is provided free for farm workers. In this way the real money value of their earnings is materially increased.**

In the spring, summer, and early autumn there is a demand for capable men and boys willing to work hard on the farms. Inexperienced hands can find work in the spring, provided they are strong and able and willing to learn.

In the slack or winter season there is little farm work in the open fields, but competent men are often retained by established farmers or obtain employment at lumbering, mining, manufacturing, and railroad construction. It is not wise, however, to rely on the latter.

Persons should, however, seek the advice of the Director of European Emigration for Canada, The Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1, or one of his Agents before sailing.

C. Mechanics, Miners, and other Labour.

NOTE :—Mechanics, labourers, and factory hands, both skilled and unskilled, are warned against going to Canada in search of employment without careful enquiry and advice. Particulars of any specific demand notified to the Imperial Government can be obtained at any Employment Exchange. Youths who are not strong enough for farm or general work should not go out. It is essential that new arrivals should possess sufficient money to meet unavoidable expenditure at first and to tide them over until remunerative work is obtained. This is specially necessary in the case of married settlers with young children. Mechanics should not confine themselves to large cities, for it is often in the smaller country towns that the best openings exist.

Mechanics.—The chief manufactures are centred in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but there is considerable manufacturing carried on also in the Prairie and Maritime Provinces. Except on the coast of British Columbia, where the winter is comparatively mild, there is little outdoor work in the building and other trades during this season. In ordinary years a blacksmith or a carpenter with a little money, who could combine the working of a small farm with his trade, or is sufficiently skilled to command work in towns, would be likely to do well, if he arrives in the spring or early summer season.

Gold Miners.—Gold-mining operations are carried on in Nova Scotia, Ontario, in the West Kootenay district of British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory. Persons going to the Yukon Gold Fields should leave the United Kingdom early in April, but only those who are strong, experienced miners, or men accustomed to prospecting or travelling in rough countries, and have the requisite money for journey and food, should think of going.

Coal Miners.—There are coal mines in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta (where there is usually a good demand for miners from October to May), south-east Saskatchewan, on Vancouver Island, in the Yukon Territory, and at Crow's Nest Pass on the borders of Alberta and British Columbia. The principal mines are those in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia.

Other Miners.—There are asbestos mines and slate quarries in the Province of Quebec ; and copper, nickel, iron, cobalt, and silver in Ontario. Silver-mining is an important industry in the Kootenay districts of British Columbia, but the work is hard and only competent men can get employment. There are also large lead and copper mines there.

Lumbermen.—Lumbering is difficult work at first, and there is little demand for inexperienced hands.

It is largely carried on in the winter season, and employment is often open for skilled men in the Eastern Provinces, in British Columbia, or in some parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

General Labourers.—There is generally a good demand for these classes during the spring and summer only.

Railway Labourers.—Large numbers of men, such as permanent-way men, track men, platelayers, pick and shovel men, navvies, carters, stablemen, and teamsters are employed for railway construction. In British Columbia and east of Winnipeg there is much rock work, and employment lasts throughout the year, but in the prairie regions west of Winnipeg work stops during the winter. There is usually a good demand for competent men during the spring and summer.

Fishermen.—Many thousands are employed in fishing, especially in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. The average season lasts from April to November. Other work is undertaken during the winter. Fishermen own their own boats, or are paid on the shares system. In British Columbia there is also a very large fishing industry, but many of the employees are native Indians or other coloured persons. A limited number of white men are employed in the canneries. There is also a considerable fishing industry on the large inland lakes.

D. Professional Persons.

A list of the handbooks containing information relating to certain professions in the Self-Governing Dominions is contained on page 47 of this handbook.

NOTE :—Persons proceeding to Canada with the intention of becoming shopkeepers or of establishing boarding-houses are warned that a period of residence is essential in order that they may obtain from local experience a knowledge of local conditions and methods.

E. Women and Girls.

See Notes 3 and 4 on page 6.

Training in the United Kingdom.

1. *Men.*—Six Farm Training Centres are conducted by the Ministry of Labour for the benefit of men, lacking experience in agriculture, who wish to take up work on the land in Canada. Four of these Centres are situated on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk in the vicinity of Brandon, viz. :—Wooting Hall, the parent Centre, and three annexes at Cranwich, High Lodge and West Tofts. The other two Centres are at Claydon, Suffolk, and Carstairs, Scotland.

The training course lasts, normally for 12 weeks and includes instruction in Canadian agricultural methods, the handling of horses, ploughing, milking and the care of live-stock.

Applicants must be :—

- (a) Single men between the ages of 19 and 35 years ;
- (b) Unskilled : (In certain cases, skilled men, who have had no material period of employment in their own trade since serving their apprenticeship, may be accepted) ;
- (c) Men who have not received any course of training at public expense, or financial assistance from the Civil Liabilities or King's Funds ;
- (d) Provisionally approved by the Director of European Emigration for Canada and be prepared to sign an undertaking to complete the course of training, and afterwards to proceed to Canada, if finally approved for employment there.

Selected applicants must undergo a medical examination, which is arranged free of charge.

Unemployment benefit is not payable during the course of training, but each man receives :—

- (a) Free board and lodging at the Centre ;
- (b) A personal allowance at the rate of 4s. for each week of approved training, with a further payment of 1s. for each week on leaving the Centre on the satisfactory completion of the course ;
- (c) Where necessary, a free issue of boots, trousers and overalls ;
- (d) Free railway fares to and from the Centre.

Application for training may be made at any Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour or through any Passenger Agent.

Northern Ireland.—The Government of Northern Ireland has, through its Ministry of Labour, also established a residential centre where training is provided for single men in farm work. This centre is situated at Richill, Co. Armagh, and the regulations governing training are similar to those in force in connection with the Ministry of Labour centres mentioned above.

Hudson's Bay Company.—The Hudson's Bay Company have established a training farm at Brogborough Park (Bedfordshire) where from four to ten weeks instruction in Canadian agricultural methods is given to men up to 35 years of age who intend going to the Dominion as farm workers. Both maintenance and tuition are free of charge. Before acceptance for training, all applicants must first satisfy the Canadian Immigration Officials as to their suitability as settlers. Each man is also required to deposit £20 10s. with the Company as a guarantee that he will take up farm work in Canada when his training is completed, providing that he is then finally passed by the Canadian Government. The men are placed in employment from Winnipeg, the cost of the journey (about £15) being met out of the £20 10s. deposit. The balance is refunded on arrival at Winnipeg. Application should be made to the Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement Limited, 1 Charing Cross, London, W.C., to the Director of European Emigration for Canada, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, or to his agents mentioned on page 34.

Army Vocational Training Centre.—The Army Training Centre at Chisleton trains men during the last six months of their colour service specially for settlement on the land in the Dominions. Dairy and poultry farming, the care of animals and general farm work are among the subjects taught. Information about the various courses, which are strongly recommended to N.C.O.'s and men, can be obtained from Commanding Officers.

Church of Scotland.—The Church of Scotland have established a training farm at Cornton Vale, Stirling, with a capacity for training 100 single men between the ages of 16 years and 35 years. The course, which is from four to twelve weeks, provides instruction in general farm work, wood-cutting and grubbing, milking and dairywork, care of horses, poultry and pigs, etc., together with technical training in carpentry, harness-making and blacksmithing. Training, maintenance and outfit is free, and assisted passages are provided.

2. *Juveniles.*—*Salvation Army Training Farm.*—Boys aged 14 to 20 years can be trained in elementary farming, carpentry, etc., at the Salvation Army training farm at Hadleigh, Essex. The course extends from six to twelve weeks, and both training and maintenance are given free of cost. Boys trained at Hadleigh, and who are approved by the Canadian Government Immigration Authorities, travel to Canada at assisted passage rates. An outfit of clothes is provided and loans are also made towards passage money for boys over 19 years of age. Both during the voyage and after arrival in Canada the boys are under the care of Salvation Army officers, who place them in employment with selected farmers and to whom they can turn for help and advice during their first three years in Canada.

Church Army.—The Church Army also have established a training farm (at Hempstead, Essex) where boys between 14 and 20 years of age who wish to farm in the Dominions are given up to three months' free training in general farm work, with maintenance. Those who go to Canada, and who are approved by the Canadian Government Immigration Authorities, travel at assisted passage rates to the Church Army's reception hostel at Winnipeg, Manitoba. They are then placed in employment with farmers chosen by officers of the Church Army, who are responsible for the boys' welfare for at least three years after arrival in Canada.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Migration Committee.—This Committee was formed for the purpose of bringing an agricultural life in the Dominions within the reach of boys from the Tyneside and neighbouring districts. A training hostel has been opened at Walker, near Newcastle, where boys of 14 to 18½ years of age are taught the rudiments of farming, care of animals, rough carpentry, etc. Training and maintenance are given free of cost, and if necessary an outfit of clothes is provided for those who, after their training is completed, are approved by the Canadian or Australian Immigration Authorities. Boys who go to Canada from the Walker Hostel travel at assisted passage rates.

Liverpool Farm Training Scheme.—The Liverpool Corporation have opened a residential hostel at Carr Hall Farm, Burscough, where boys of 14 to 18½ years of age who have been approved by representatives of the Dominion Governments receive about three months instruction in general farm work, in the care of live-stock and in useful handicrafts as a preparation for their employment with farmers in Canada and Australia. Training and maintenance are given free of cost, pocket money is provided and the boys are furnished with an outfit of clothes before they sail.

Cossar Boys' Training Farms.—A training centre has been established at Craigielinn, near Paisley, where boys of 14 to 19 years of age, principally from Glasgow, are given from one to three months' instruction in milking, care of live-stock, etc., prior to their settlement in Canada or Australia. On the completion of their training (which, with maintenance, is free of cost) the boys are either placed directly in employment with farmers in the Dominions, or are sent to the Cossar Receiving Farm at Gagetown, New Brunswick, Canada. In either case they travel at the special passage rates shown on page 27, and are provided with an outfit and pocket-money. From the Gagetown farm boys are placed with farmers selected by Dr. Cossar's representatives, who undertake also to help and advise them during their first three years in Canada.

Bristol Migration Committee.—This Committee has established a hostel containing accommodation for 40 boys at Ham Green Farm, belonging to the Corporation of Bristol, and consisting of 300 acres of agricultural land on which there are cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, for the training of boys between the ages of 14 and 19 in farm work, and providing technical instruction in carpentry, boot repairing and clothes mending. The normal course of training is one of twelve weeks. Training and maintenance are given free of cost and the boys may be furnished with pocket money and an outfit of clothes before sailing at assisted passage rates.

The Welsh Council of Oversea Settlement.—The Council has opened a camp at St. Athans, close to Cardiff, for training boys in agriculture and giving them a rudimentary knowledge of carpentry, boot repairing, etc. The course of training lasts from six to twelve weeks. The boys are housed in permanent camp buildings, and there is an excellent open-air swimming bath attached. Training, maintenance and a small sum for pocket money is provided free, as well as an outfit before sailing. The boys qualify for assisted passages.

Hull and District Migration Committee.—A hostel has been opened at Beverley with accommodation for training 50 boys at a time or 200 a year. The training is similar to that provided at the hostels mentioned above. The course, which is free, is for a period of four to twelve weeks and free board, pocket money and outfit are provided. The boys qualify for assisted passages.

The Parish Council of the Parish of Glasgow.—A scheme has been arranged under which youths aged 14 to 25 years who wish to settle in Canada can be placed with approved farmers in Scotland and receive agricultural training. On completion of training the young men will travel to Canada at assisted passage rates. Training, maintenance and pocket-money is free and an outfit is provided before sailing. Where necessary an outfit is also provided when commencing training.

The Boy Scouts Association.—This association has organised small training camps where boys 15 to 18 years of age can be trained for farm life overseas. Each camp will accommodate about twelve boys. The boys live in the camp under scout camp conditions and work as pupils with neighbouring farmers. In the evenings they receive instruction in scout handicrafts. The course lasts for twelve weeks and if accepted by the Canadian authorities at the end of that period the boys sail under the

approved migration scheme of the Boy Scouts Association and proceed to definite jobs which are assured the boys upon their arrival overseas. The Scout Association in the Dominion will welcome the boys on landing and maintain a friendly relationship with them.

Training Centres for Women.

Training centres have been set up at Newcastle on Tyne, Lenzie (near Glasgow), Cardiff, and at Portobello Road, London, where practical instruction is given in cooking, laundry work, and the care of house and needlework. The course, which is free, lasts from six to ten weeks; board and lodging is provided without charge, and a small weekly sum is given for pocket money. The training is open to single women between the ages of 18 years and 35 years (widows without children are considered) who have not had sufficient domestic experience and who wish to qualify for assisted or free passages to the Dominions. Application should be made to any of the following :—

The Director of European Emigration for Canada, The Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, Caxton House, West Block, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Any Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour.

The Catholic Women's League, 116, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

Any Shipping Agent.

The Superintendent of the Training Centre.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR LAND SETTLEMENT.

NOTE.—If you take up land overseas and try to farm it without knowledge of local conditions, you will be likely to lose your money and will run the risk of failure. The best way to get this knowledge is to work as a farm hand.

If you have made up your mind to settle on the land overseas you should spend the time until you are able to leave this country in getting some knowledge of agricultural work. You will do this best by working on a farm where, amongst other things, you should learn how to milk and plough and how to manage horses, cattle and poultry. If you intend to take up fruit-farming overseas you should learn how generally to treat fruit trees. This will be of use to you when you start work overseas, but you will still have to get your local experience by working on a farm when you arrive there, as the climate, soil, farming methods, and conditions generally are very different from those of the United Kingdom.

The Dominion Government places at the disposal of all new settlers the assistance of its Land Settlement Branch. This organization embraces all provinces of the Dominion, and includes an experienced field staff of practical agricultural advisors.

The organization of the Branch will render free the three following services to settlers, viz. :—

1. Advice in the selection of suitable agricultural land.
2. Advice in the selection and purchase of livestock and farm equipment.
3. Practical advice in farming operations after establishment.

It is strongly recommended that intending settlers should take advantage of this opportunity before investing their capital in land.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Dominion Government at Ottawa, or the Immigration officials at Ports of Entry will direct settlers to the most convenient Land Settlement Office in the Province in which they wish to settle, and will provide them with a list of the Land Settlement Officers in that Province.

Land Settlement Schemes under the Empire Settlement Act.

New Brunswick.—An Agreement between the British Government, the Canadian Government and the Government of the Province of New Brunswick is now in force, under which 500 families from the United Kingdom are to be settled during the next six years upon improved farms in New Brunswick. The farms are selected by the Provincial Government, and, after they have been appraised by the Dominion Government, are purchased by the Provincial Government on behalf of the settlers. The cost of the farms will not exceed £800, and advances not exceeding £300 are made by the British Government for the purchase of stock and equipment. These advances, plus the purchase price of the farms, are to be repaid by the settlers within a period of twenty-five years, with interest at five per cent. per annum. Where necessary, the adult members of a family are placed in employment with neighbouring farmers for a time in order that local knowledge and experience may be gained. When established upon their own properties, settlers are helped with expert advice by agricultural supervisors appointed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to assist them until they are able to progress independently. Families are selected for this scheme by the Canadian Government through the Director of European Emigration for Canada, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Application should be made either to that address, or to one of the Canadian Government Agents (*see* page 36) or through any Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour. The special passage rates detailed on page 28 are available for families proceeding to Canada under this scheme.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—A scheme has been arranged between the British Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company whereby 1,000 families from the United Kingdom who have gained practical experience as farm workers in Canada and who have saved a certain amount of capital are to be assisted to acquire farms of their own.

The scheme applies only to families who arrived in Canada on or after March 1st, 1927, and it is hoped that it will be complete by the year 1934.

The farms will be selected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who have undertaken to see that a cottage and the necessary farm buildings are erected and that at least a part of the land is cleared and broken in readiness for the settlers.

The British Government will advance a sum not exceeding £100 in respect of each family towards the purchase of stock and equipment.

The families, each of which should include at least one child under 19 years of age, will also be selected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and it is expected that the majority of them will be former tenants of the farm cottages built by the Company under a cottage scheme described below (see page 20).

The price at which the farms will be sold to the settlers will be fixed by independent valuation. This sum, plus any advance made by the British Government, is to be repaid to the Company with 5 per cent. interest by ten annual instalments. The first instalment will fall due one year after November 30th of the year in which the settler commences to work his farm.

When the final instalment has been paid the settler will receive a freehold title to his farm.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Hudson's Bay Company Joint Settlement Scheme.—A Scheme has been arranged between His Majesty's Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Hudsons Bay Company for the settlement in Western Canada of 200 British families on improved farms.

The families must be eligible for assisted passages, must consist of a man, wife and at least one child or a widower with at least one child and must be in possession of at least £50 on arrival in Canada. This sum will be advanced to the settler in certain cases.

The farms will be at least 160 acres in extent, the necessary buildings will be erected and the land will be partly broken and fenced. The value of the necessary preliminary improvements on any one farm will not exceed 1,200 dollars.

Loans will be made for the purpose of acquiring stock, equipment, seed feed, etc., and for providing initial operating expenses. The Companies will arrange for the reception and settlement of families and will give expert advice on the management of the farms. Where it is necessary for families to engage in employment for wages the Companies will do their best to find suitable employment for adult members during the first year.

The total advances of all descriptions shall not exceed 5,000 dollars in the case of any one family.

The purchase price of the land and advances for improvements will be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments, interest being amortized at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. Loans for the purchase of stock and equipment will be repayable in eight equal annual instalments.

The first repayment will be due one year from the 1st November following the entry of the settler on his farm.

Cottages.—The Canadian Pacific Railway and His Majesty's Government have entered into an agreement whereby 150 cottages are to be built before 31st December, 1929, for the temporary accommodation of families from the United Kingdom who intend to work on farms in Canada. Each cottage will be built on its own plot of land varying between one and two acres, and have direct access to a highway. The rent will not be more than five dollars a month but the total period of the lease will not be more than two years for any one family.

Applicants must be married or widowers with at least one child. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company guarantees to find farm employment for the head of the family and for such adult members of the family who are able and willing to undertake such work.

A similar scheme has been arranged between His Majesty's Government, the Canadian National Railways and the White Star Line for the erection of a further 100 cottages before 31st December, 1930.

Land Settlement under Local Legislation.

A free grant of 100 to 200 acres of forest land is made on conditions of residence and cultivation to any settler over 18 years of age by the Provincial Governments of New Brunswick and Ontario; and of 160 acres of prairie land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and some parts of British Columbia, by the Dominion Government.

The system of paying premiums in the United Kingdom to gain instruction in farming in Canada is considered by the Canadian Government to be unnecessary; in all cases it is a waste of money, and in many instances the payments are induced by fraudulent statements. Young men who are going to Canada in order to obtain a knowledge of farming are advised never to pay any fee of the kind to any agency, but to apply to the Director of European Emigration for Canada, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1, or to any of his Agents, from whom full information on such subjects may be obtained.

The prospective settler should not take up land in any part of Canada until he has worked upon a farm in the Dominion for at least twelve months, and has therefore gained experience of local conditions, which differ from those in the United Kingdom in regard to climate, markets, labour, yield, &c.

Settlers should be very careful not to buy or rent land from persons about whom they know nothing until, at all events, they have themselves examined the land and taken independent advice as to its quality and value. validity of title, encumbrances, unpaid taxes (if any), &c.

It is advisable to acquire land which is near to roads and other conveniences. It is much safer to rent or purchase land which is at least partially cleared of timber.

Capital Required.—The variation of conditions and the wide fluctuations of values render it impracticable to specify in very accurate terms what amount of capital might be required to start upon a farm. So much

obviously depends upon the nature of the farming, the improvements, and the locality in which it is to be carried on. Upon a rough computation, however, the price of land may vary as follows :—

For the purposes of general farming	.. from	£ 6	to	£ 30	} per acre.
„ „ agriculture and dairying	„	6	„	80	
„ „ fruit-growing..	..	20	„	200	

In addition to the purchase price of the land (and in the case of free grants as well), it is generally estimated that at least 55s. an acre is necessary for farming operations. Upon a good farm in Ontario from £3 to £4 per acre would be required ; for cattle-raising a minimum capital of £500 to £600 is desirable.

A Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization has been formed for the purpose of enabling the prospective land settler or farm worker to obtain free reliable advice and direction in the best districts for settlement, proper prices for land and equipment, correct methods of farming, and, generally, assistance in overcoming the difficulties incident to settling in a new country.

The Branch has a staff who have had many years experience in dealing with the problems of new settlers. They are thoroughly conversant with the proper prices of land, the suitable areas for farming, the correct methods of agriculture, and the best means of overcoming local difficulties. Many of these men, in addition to being practical experienced farmers, are also graduates of the best technical agricultural schools in Canada. One hundred and fifty are stationed at various rural points, are equipped with motor cars, and are continually travelling about their local districts.

The organisation of the Branch will also render the three following services to settlers with capital, viz. :—

1. Advice in the selection of suitable agricultural land.
2. Advice in the selection and purchase of live stock and farm equipment.
3. Practical advice in farming operations after establishment.

It is strongly recommended that intending settlers should take advantage of this opportunity before investing their capital in land.

It will be observed that the Branch cannot grant any financial assistance.

The Department desires to see all settlers commence farming in Canada under the most favourable circumstances, in districts and on land where their success and their personal capital can be most effectively safeguarded.

Immigration Officials at ports of entry will direct settlers to the nearest Land Settlement Office in the Province in which they wish to settle.

Soldier Settlement Act, 1919.

The Canadian Government have now decided that they cannot grant to ex-Service men the full financial privileges of the Canadian Soldier Settlement Act.

Ex-Service men, however, who have served in an active theatre of operations during the late War may apply *in Canada*, as owners of property *in Canada*, for financial assistance towards the cost of improvements and equipment. Also they will have the privilege of applying to purchase properties that have reverted to the Government, if they possess 20 per cent. of the purchase-price of the land, the remainder being advanced by the Canadian Government, repayable over a period of years.

Agricultural Credits for Farmers. The Canadian Farm Loan Board (which was appointed under the provisions of the Canadian Farm Loan Act of 1927) is empowered to make loans to qualified farmers up to a maximum of:—

50 per cent of the value of agricultural lands, and

20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements thereon (e.g. buildings, etc.).

Loans are made only on the security of first mortgages on the property in question, the value of which (for loan purposes) is appraised by the Board. Not more than \$10,000 may be advanced by the Board on any one property.

Loan money may be used only for the purchase of farm land, for the purchase of stock, equipment, fertilizer, etc., for buildings and other permanent improvements and for the discharge of existing liabilities. Money advanced on the security of *unimproved* land must be used solely for improvement purposes.

Loans are due for repayment by equal annual or six monthly instalments over a period of up to 35 years, the instalments including both principal and interest. Borrowers are, however, free to pay off the whole or a part of the balance outstanding on any instalment date.

The funds of the Board are provided partly by capital subscribed by the Canadian Government, and partly by the issue of one-dollar shares, known as Canadian Farm Loan Bonds. The Bonds are interest-bearing. A certain proportion of these Bonds are held by the Canadian Government, and by the Governments of each of the Provinces in which loans are made by the Board, whilst every farmer to whom the Board makes a loan is required to subscribe for Canadian Farm Loan Bonds to an amount equal to 5 per cent of his loan.

Interest on loans made by the Board will be charged at such rate as will pay the interest on the Farm Loan Bonds plus administrative expenses and any losses.

Canadian Pacific Railway : Assisted Settlement Plan.

The following terms are offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company:—

(1) Approved settlers who have had previous farming experience may select their own farms in Western Canada from the Company's lands open for sale, the area to be not less than 160 acres.

(2) Such farms to be sold at the regular list prices at the time the contract is closed, on the thirty-four-payment plan.

Under this plan all the settler pays down is 7 per cent. of the purchase price—then he will have one year's free use of the land without any interest chargeable whatever, after which the balance of principal will be amortized on an easy payment plan of thirty-four equal annual payments. The second payment therefore falls due two years after the purchase of the land, and is calculated on the basis of 7 per cent. of the balance of the cost of the land. At the end of thirty-five years the settler will get a clear title to the land—unless, of course, he wishes to pay sooner, which is his privilege. The whole policy is planned to assist the experienced man with small capital, and gives him a chance to get well started before he is called upon to make any of his heavier payments.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are also in a position to arrange employment in the spring to approved applicants who wish to engage in farm work in the Western Provinces and can pay their own fare.

For further details of the above proposals, application should be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Colonization and Development, 62 and 65, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

Canadian National Railways : Assisted Settlement Plan.

The Land Settlement Branch of the Canadian National Railways secures for settlers improved and partly improved farms in established districts close to its lines and advises in the purchase of livestock and machinery, so that the new settler can start with a minimum amount of capital.

Land can also be secured from the Company itself, if desired, on 15 years' extended purchase at 6 per cent. interest, as follows :—On taking over the farm, small cash deposit and payment of taxes only ; (taxes vary between 25 cts. and 50 cts. per acre per annum) ; first year, payment of taxes and half interest ; second year taxes and interest ; third year \$1 per acre, interest and taxes ; fourth year payment of first instalment, interest and taxes.

The Canadian National Railways is also in a position to secure employment for single men and married couples who wish to engage in farm work, for families taking up farms, and for women going to domestic work.

The Canadian National Railways has instituted a correspondence course of instruction in Canadian Farming, conducted by a Canadian farmer, from its London offices, with the object of preparing settlers for Canadian conditions and the methods of working employed on Canadian farms. A nominal charge of 10s. is made for this Course, which is refunded to those who afterwards proceed to Canada.

Further information can be obtained from the office of the Canadian National Railways, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following are the rates per hour and numbers of hours worked per week for the quarter ended 31st December, 1928. They are approximate only, and are intended to serve merely as a general guide. Rates vary greatly in different parts of the same country and according to the skilled or unskilled nature of the work.*

Trades.	Eastern Provinces.		Western Provinces.	
	Rate.	Average No. of Hours per Week.	Rate.	Average No. of Hours per Week.
<i>Agriculture.</i>	Dollars per month.		Dollars per month.	
Experienced farm hands†	15-35	—	40-50 (fall work).	—
Harvesters	—	—	10-25	—
<i>Building.</i>	Cents. per hour.		Cents. per hour.	
Bricklayers	90-\$1.45	44-50	\$1.25-1.35	40-44
Labourers	35-75	44-50	40-65½	40-60
Carpenters	60-\$1	44-50	.75-\$1	40-54
Masons	90-\$1.45	44-50	1.25-1.45	40-44
<i>Engineering and Shipbuilding.</i>	Cents. per hour.		Cents. per hour.	
Boilermakers	40-75	48-50	60-77	44-48
Brassworkers	70-80	44-50	75	44
Electricians	60-\$1.25	44-50	85-\$1.00	44
Engineers (machinists)	45-75	48-50	55-77	44
Moulders	50-70	48-50	67½-77	44
Sheet metal workers..	60-\$1.15	44-50	80-\$1	44
Shipwrights	45-60	47-54	81½	44
<i>Mining.</i>	Dollars per day.		Dollars per day.	
Coal Cutters	6.50	48	6.50-7.50	48
Labourers & Helpers..	3.25-3.50	48	4.00-4.50	48
Metal Miners	4.25-5.52	48-56	4.25-5.30	48-56
" " Labourers	3.50-3.75	48-56	4.00-4.56	48-56
<i>Printing.</i>	Dollars per week		Dollars per week	
Lithographers	38.50-48	48	40-50	44-48
Compositors	29-45	43½-50	39.60-49.50	43½-48
<i>Railwaymen.</i>	Dollars. Per 100 miles.		Dollars. Per 100 miles.	
Engine-drivers	6.16-8.76	—	6.16-8.76	—
Others	3.13-6.16	—	3.13-6.16	—
<i>Woodworkers.</i>	Cents. per hour.		Cents. per hour.	
Sawmilling	50-90	54-60	100-125	48-54
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	Cents. per hour.		Cents. per hour.	
Saddlers and harness makers.	40-55	48-54	55	54
Slaughtermen	42-70	47½-55	50-75	48-50

* Owing to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange, Canadian wages and prices are given throughout in Canadian money. The Canadian dollar used normally to be worth 4s. 2d.; its value at any particular time can be discovered in the Press.

† With board and lodging. These are the rates prevailing during the winter months: in the summer the rates would be 35-50 and 40-50 dollars per month respectively.

WAGES OF FARM HANDS.

Wages with board and lodging for single men with experience in Canadian conditions average from 25 dols. to 30 dols. per month. In the summer months wages are much higher, but unless settlers are engaged by the year there is a serious risk of unemployment in winter.

Married Couples.—If employment and accommodation can be obtained the wages of experienced married couples would normally average from 30 dols. to 40 dols. per month with board, or 480 dols. to 560 dols. per annum without board. Inexperienced married couples are more difficult to place, and the rate of wage which they would receive cannot be given, as it depends entirely on their merits.

The average wage paid for fruit-canning factory hands and fruit-pickers is 1.50 dols. per day, but settlers should remember that the season of work is short, and should, therefore, be prepared to turn to other work for the quiet period of the year.

Cost of Living.

In normal times, rent, fuel, clothing, and servants cost more than in the United Kingdom, but the cost of food and lodging for single persons is reasonable; a good workman should certainly be able to save money, especially if he is unmarried. Stoves, which tenants must usually provide themselves, are used in Canada for cooking and heating. They cost from £5 to £10 each, and are removable. Many little expenses, such as tram fares and newspapers, are generally dearer than in the United Kingdom. It was calculated in March, 1927, that the average weekly expenditure of a family of five persons, including food, laundry, fuel, lighting and rent, was 21.29 dols.

A. RENTS (in the principal towns).

Varying factors sometimes render it difficult at once to obtain a house at the ruling average for the district.

The figures given below are the latest available and represent approximately the average rents prevailing during the quarter ended 31st Dec., 1928.

City.					Average Rent per month for 6-roomed House.
Charlottetown	..	..	..	..	17-19 dols.
Halifax	..	..	..	..	30 "
St. John	..	..	..	..	15-50 "
Montreal	..	..	..	..	25-40 "
Ottawa	..	..	..	..	25-30 "
Toronto	..	..	..	..	25-40 "
Winnipeg	..	..	..	..	35-40 "
Regina	..	..	..	..	30-50 "
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	25-35 "
Vancouver	..	..	..	..	29 "

B. BOARD AND LODGING.

The rates quoted below are those prevailing during the quarter ended 31 December, 1928, in the chief Canadian cities :—

Full board and room in private house in— Dollars per week.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.	..	..	from	7	to	9
Halifax, Nova Scotia	..	..	..	7	..	9
St. John, N.B.	..	..	..	7	..	9
Montreal, Quebec	..	..	..	10	..	17 and upwards.
Ottawa, Ontario	..	..	..	8.50	..	10
Toronto, Ontario	..	..	..	7	..	15
Winnipeg, Manitoba	..	..	..	6	..	12
Regina, Saskatchewan	..	..	..	7	..	10
Edmonton, Alberta	..	..	..	8	and upwards.	
Vancouver, B.C.	..	..	..	8	..	

Board and room in boarding houses— Dollars per week.

Charlottetown	..	..	..	from	6	to	9
Halifax	..	..	..	..	7	..	9
St. John	..	..	..	..	7	..	9
Montreal	..	..	..	..	8	..	11 and upwards.
Ottawa	..	..	..	..	10	..	11
Toronto	..	..	..	..	9	..	17
Winnipeg	..	..	..	..	5.50	..	10
Regina	..	..	..	..	8	..	12
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	8	and upwards.	
Vancouver	..	..	..	..	10	..	

Board and room in hotels—

Charlottetown	..	..	..	from	14	to	25
St. John	..	..	..	..	10	..	28
Montreal	..	..	..	..	17	..	20 and upwards.
Ottawa	..	..	..	..	24.50	..	31.50
Toronto	..	..	..	..	17	..	35
Winnipeg	..	..	..	..	17.50	and upwards.	
Regina	..	..	..	..	10.50	to	35
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	7	and upwards.	
Vancouver	..	..	..	..	14	..	

Lodging only in private houses—

Charlottetown	..	..	..	from	2.50	to	3.50
Halifax	..	..	..	..	2	to	4
St. John	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
Montreal	..	..	..	..	5	..	10 and upwards.
Ottawa	..	..	..	..	3	..	4.50
Toronto	..	..	..	..	3	..	9
Winnipeg	..	..	..	..	1.75	..	7.50
Regina	..	..	..	..	3	and upwards.	
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	2.50	..	
Vancouver	..	..	..	..	3.25	..	

Lodging only in hotels—

Dollars per week.

Charlottetown	..	..	..	from	6 to 8
Halifax	..	..	..	„	5 „ 10
St. John	..	..	..	„	7 „ 21
Montreal	..	..	..	„	7 „ 10 and upwards.
Ottawa	..	..	..	„	7 „ 12
Toronto	..	..	..	„	10 „ 30
Winnipeg	..	..	..	„	6 „ 21
Regina	..	..	..	„	7 and upwards.
Edmonton	..	..	..	„	4 „
Vancouver	..	..	..	„	4.50 „

The rates for women are usually rather less than these.

C. RETAIL PRICES.

The retail prices quoted below are the latest available and represent approximately the average prices prevailing at the beginning of March, 1929 :—

Commodity.							Retail Price.
							Cents.
Bacon per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.2
Beef per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.3
Bread per 2-lb. loaf	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.4
Butter per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.7
Cheese per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.8
Coffee per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.3
Eggs per doz.	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.0
Flour per 24 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.6
Milk per qt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.5
Mutton per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.5
Pork per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.4
Potatoes per 15 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.2
Rice per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
Sugar per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3
Tea per lb. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.5

D. RATES AND TAXES.

(1) An Income Tax is now payable at the rate of 4 per cent. on incomes exceeding 1,000 dols.

A super-tax is levied in respect of incomes over 6,000 dols. Several of the Provinces levy income taxes in addition to the Dominion Tax.

(2) Municipal rates are generally paid by the landlord and included in the rent.

E. INCOME TAX PAYABLE ON ARMY PENSIONS.

Pensions paid from British funds (except disability or wound pensions, which are specially exempt from tax) are liable to British Income Tax, which is deducted in the usual course before payment. Where, however, the income is also subject to Dominion Income Tax, relief from British Tax can be claimed to the extent of half the British rate.

Applications for relief must be made upon forms obtainable from the Chief Inspector of Taxes, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. An abatement of Dominion Tax is also granted in the cases of persons whose income is subject to taxation in the United Kingdom.

Pensions paid from Indian Army Funds are not taxable either in India or in the United Kingdom when the pensioner resides in some other part of the Empire.

Passages and Fares.

A. ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT.

Arrangements have been made by the Governments of Great Britain and Canada whereby certain classes of British settlers who are approved by the Canadian Government are granted free or assisted passages from the United Kingdom to their destinations in Canada. The concession includes both the ocean passage and the railway journey in Canada.

Although the free or assisted passages are provided jointly by the two Governments, the *selection* of settlers rests with the Canadian Government only.

The types of settlers to whom the Canadian Government grants free or assisted passages are :—

(i) Married men (and their families) with or without farming experience, who are going on the land in Canada, either as farmers or farm workers.

(ii) Women up to 48 years of age with some experience of household work going to domestic employment in Canada.

(iii) Wives and families of men already settled on the land in Canada. Married men without farming experience and women without household experience must be nominated by friends or relatives in Canada (*see* page 29).

(iv) *Juveniles*.—Free passages from the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom to their destination in Canada are granted to :—

(a) Juveniles of both sexes under 19 years of age travelling with their families, or who are joining Guardians or relatives established on the land in Canada.

(b) Boys of 14 and under 19 years of age who go to Canada under Government schemes or under the care of approved Juvenile Migration Organisations.

(c) Girls of 14 and under 17 years of age who go to Canada under the care of approved Juvenile Migration Organisations to take up household employment.

Fares.—(From port of embarkation in the United Kingdom).

Adults :—

To Halifax, St. John or Quebec	2	0	0
To Montreal	3	0	0
To Toronto	3	10	0
To Winnipeg	4	10	0
To Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw	5	0	0
To Edmonton and Calgary	5	10	0
To Vancouver	8	0	0

Loans of Passage Money.—Families going on the land and women going to household employment may in special cases be lent the whole or a part of their passage money.

How to obtain Assisted Passages.—Assisted passages may be obtained as follows :—

1. By applying direct to the Director of European emigration for Canada at the Canadian Government Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1., or to one of the Canadian Government Agents whose addresses are given on page 37.
2. By applying to any Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour, from whom the intending settler can obtain all the information necessary.
3. By applying to the London or Provincial offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway or of the Canadian National Railways. (Information about assisted passages can also be obtained from the offices of the Canadian Shipping Companies and Passenger Agents.)
4. By "Nomination."—Under the nomination system, intending settlers who have friends, relatives or prospective employers living in Canada may be nominated by them to the Department of Immigration and Colonisation of the Canadian Government at Ottawa for assisted passages. The nominator must satisfy the Canadian Government that he (or she) can provide employment and a home for the person or persons nominated. If the nomination is accepted and the person or persons nominated are approved by the Canadian Government, assisted passages to Canada are granted. But it is important to remember that the nomination system applies only to those types of settlers specified on page 28 and that assisted passages are granted only when the Canadian Government has approved both the nomination and the person or persons nominated.

Re-union of Families.—Married men who went to Canada in advance of their families and who have taken up *non-agricultural* work, may apply to the Canadian Government for ocean passages at reduced rates for their wives and children. In such cases the reduced rate of £3 for the wife, with free passages for children under 17 years of age. Should there be other members of the family of 17 years of age and upwards they will pay an ocean passage rate of £10.

N.B.—This special rate for the re-union of families applies only in the case of men who arrived in Canada before 6th June, 1928, and application must be made before 31st December, 1929.

B. STEAMSHIP LINES AND SAILINGS.

The steamers of the following British Steamship Companies carry passengers from the United Kingdom to Canada :—

Company.	Address.
Anchor—Donaldson Line ...	St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
Canadian Pacific ...	{ 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1. 103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
Cunard Line ...	
Furness Line ...	Cunard Building, Pier Head, Liverpool.
White Star Dominion Line	{ Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
	{ 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Sailings.—Particulars as to the despatch of vessels and as to fares, which are liable to change, are advertised in the newspapers, or may be obtained from the various shipping companies or their agents. Settlers should ascertain the hour at which the ship starts, in case it is necessary for them to sleep at the port of embarkation the night before.

Length of Voyage.—The voyage takes from seven to nine days.

C. ORDINARY FARES.*

£10 BRITISH MIGRANT REDUCED RATE TO CANADA.

A special £10 ocean passage rate to Canada has been arranged between the British Government and the British Steamship Companies for those who intend to settle permanently in Canada but are not eligible under the Government Assisted Passage Scheme.

This £10 rate is available only to persons of British nationality who normally reside in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, and who wish to go to Canada for permanent settlement without any restrictions as to the occupation they intend to take up.

Passages at the £10 rate can be booked through any passenger agent.

By Anchor Donaldson, from Glasgow, Merville, Belfast and Liverpool to Quebec, Montreal and Halifax, N.S., Cabin from £30, 2nd Class from £28 10s., 3rd Class from £18 15s.; children in Cabin and 2nd Class, from 1 to 10 years, half fare; under one year, £2 5s.; 3rd Class, children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under one year, £1.

* These fares are liable to change from time to time.

By Canadian Pacific, from Liverpool to Quebec, Montreal and St. John, Cabin from £30, 3rd Class from £18 15s.; from Southampton to St. John and Quebec, Cabin from £29, 3rd Class from £18 15s.; from Glasgow to Quebec, Montreal and St. John, Cabin from £30, 3rd Class from £18 15s. Children in 2nd Cabin, from 1 to 10 years, half fare; under one year, £2 5s.; 3rd Class, children between 1 and 10 years, half fare under one year, £1.

By Cunard, from Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast and Glasgow, to Quebec, Montreal and Halifax, Cabin from £30; 2nd Class from £29; 3rd Class from £18 15s.; children in Cabin and 2nd Class, from 1 to 10 years, half fare; under one year, £2 5s.; 3rd Class, children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under one year, £1.

By Furness Line, from Liverpool to Halifax, Cabin from £28; 3rd Class from £18 5s.; children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under one year, £2 5s.

By White Star Dominion, from Liverpool to Halifax, Cabin from £31, 3rd Class from £18 15s.; children in 2nd Cabin, between 1 and 10 years, half fare; under one year, £2 5s.; from Southampton to Halifax, Cabin from £30; 3rd Class from £18 15s.; 3rd Class, children between 1 and 10 years, half fare; children under one year, £1.

Landing in Canada.—The Canadian steamships from the United Kingdom during the summer months (about 20th April to 16th November) land passengers at Quebec and Montreal (all 3rd Class passengers must land at Quebec).

From about 20th November to 1st May they land their passengers at St. John, N.B., or Halifax, N.S. (Canada's winter ports). From these ports passengers are carried to points in Canada by railway.

Third class is the cheapest class of travel at sea, and third-class passengers should be prepared to live, for the period of their voyage, at close quarters with a number of fellow-travellers of varied types.

D. REGULATIONS FOR EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, require British emigrant ships to be seaworthy, and have proper accommodation, to furnish good and sufficient food, to provide medicines, and on large ships to carry a surgeon, and in other ways protect the interests of the emigrants. Short summaries of these regulations are posted up in every ship; emigrants who find that they are not being fairly treated should immediately complain. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or any emigration officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till she does start.

Working out Passages.—Settlers have little chance of working their passages out on board ship; permission rests with the steamship companies, but it is very seldom granted.

Frauds on Emigrants.—Anyone who fraudulently induces, or attempts to induce, any person to emigrate, or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, is liable to fine or imprisonment.

Railways.

A. ORDINARY FARES.

Fares in Canada.—The following are approximately the present 1st Class and Colonist rates from Montreal and Quebec to the places named. The rates are subject, however, to frequent change.

Town.	Province.	From Montreal.			From Quebec.		
		1st Class.			Colonist.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Calgary ..	Alberta ..	15	18	9	6	19	2
Edmonton ..	" ..	15	18	9	6	19	2
London ..	Ontario ..	3	8	7	2	18	2
Montreal ..	Quebec ..	—	—	—	1	7	9
Ottawa ..	Ontario ..	1	0	3	14	0	—
Regina ..	Saskatchewan ..	12	15	5	5	19	2
Toronto ..	Ontario ..	2	12	1	2	1	8
Vancouver	British Columbia	21	6	6	9	19	5
Winnipeg	Manitoba ..	10	4	2	5	4	2

Persons proceeding under Empire Settlement Act Schemes are charged at the rate of 1 cent per mile for the distance between the distributing centre (Winnipeg and west thereof) and their actual destination.

B. LUGGAGE.

On the trains in Canada 1st class passengers are allowed 150 lb. of baggage free. Colonist passengers booking in Europe to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia are allowed 300 lb. weight of personal effects. Colonist passengers to other points are allowed 150 lb. weight free of charge. No single piece of baggage exceeding 250 lb. will be carried on a passenger train, but must be sent by slow train at owner's expense.

Outfits.

Clothes and outfit.—*Household goods and tools.*—No special or extensive outfit need be bought. Settlers having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, bedding, kitchen utensils, sewing machines, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture, harness, or rough, common, or agricultural tools, as free luggage is limited, and these articles are best bought in Canada. **Settlers should take all the clothes they have.** In planning outfit it should be remembered that in most parts of Canada the winters are very cold and the summers are very hot.

Men.—Two thick suits. Two light suits or one light suit and one thin tweed suit. Thick overcoat. Two pairs of boots. Flannel shirts. Winter underclothing. Summer underclothing. Warm cap. Scarf. Slippers. Strong bag. Cabin trunk.

Women.—*Winter.*—Warm, woollen underclothing (three changes, or more if possible). A thick overcoat (with fur collar if possible). One pair boots, one pair strong shoes, one pair house shoes. Two warm dresses. A close-fitting hat. A woollen scarf, to wear over hat in the cold wind. Woollen sports coat. Warm stockings and gloves. Gaiters.

Summer.—Underclothing of light woollen material. Three dresses of cotton or unfadeable silk, with material for more. Woollen dress or coat and skirt for intermediate seasons would be very useful. Light overcoat if possible. Two shady straw hats. Two pairs strong shoes.

Miscellaneous.—Warm rug. Hot water bottle. Towels. Sewing materials.

Children.—Two or three warm dresses or suits. Two or three summer dresses or suits. Thick overcoat. Winter underclothing. Summer underclothing. Two pairs boots. One pair strong shoes. One pair slippers. Warm stockings and gloves. Woollen scarf.

Railway Journey.—An old quilt to act as mattress. A cotton dressing gown for night. A dark blue or grey overall and a motor veil to tie over the head, both for protection from dust. Passengers are advised to take the following in order that they may be able to cook their own meals on the train: Kettle, tea-infuser, cup and saucer, plate, knife, fork and spoon, tin-opener, tinned milk, potted meat, packet of tea, sugar, kitchen cloth.

Luggage.—Each adult 3rd class passenger is allowed 15 cubic feet of luggage free, and children in proportion; but only about 150 lb. on Canadian railways, except in the case of those going to the Western Provinces, who are allowed 300 lb. Two boxes, one 2 feet long and 2 feet high and broad, and the other 3 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet broad and 1 foot high, make up 15 cubic feet, but boxes of any size will do so long as 15 cubic feet are not exceeded. Third class passengers are charged 2s. 6d. per cubic foot for extra luggage. Luggage required for use during the voyage should be marked "Wanted," and should not exceed 14 inches in height. Second cabin passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage free.

Procedure.

A. BEFORE SAILING.

Medical examination.—All immigrants arriving in Canada must undergo medical examination in this country before departure, and must carry with them for presentation at the Canadian port of arrival a "Card of Identity," showing the result of the medical examination, signed by the Canadian Medical Officer making the examination. There are in addition approximately 500 British doctors appointed by the Canadian Government to carry out the medical examination. This examination will be made free of charge to the settler; no further examination will be necessary, on arrival, unless medical conditions have developed in the interval. Passengers will only be liable to rejection on arrival on medical grounds if some of the aforementioned conditions are found to be present.

Intending settlers should apply for information regarding medical examination to the Canadian Government Agents in the United Kingdom, whose addresses appear on page 37, or to any of the Societies or Agencies included on pages 39 to 44.

The medical examination by the Board of Trade doctor prior to departure from this country is solely for the purpose of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and does not in any way guarantee the settler against exclusion on arrival on medical or physical grounds.

Vaccination.—Canadian Government regulations do not require passengers to be vaccinated provided they proceed from a district which is not infected with smallpox, and that the vessel in which they sail is free from the disease.

Pensions.—Imperial pensions can be transferred and made payable in Canada. Arrangements for transfer must be made before sailing, through the Pensions Issue Office, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, W.3.

Money.—The coins used in Canada are dollars and cents. 100 cents equal 1 dollar. A dollar used to be worth 4s. 2d., but owing to the fluctuation in the exchange no definite value can now be given. The rate of exchange at any particular time can be discovered in the Press. The sign \$ is used to indicate the dollar. Settlers are recommended not to carry much money in cash, but to send it by post addressed to themselves before sailing by means of one or more money orders obtainable at any post office here, and payable to themselves at a definite post office in Canada, or through a bank.

B. ON THE VOYAGE.

The fares include food and sleeping accommodation. Medical attendance is included in the fare of 2nd and 3rd class passengers, if the illness is caused by the voyage, but it is customary for 1st class passengers to pay for such attendance.

Passengers are advised to deposit their money, jewellery, and other valuables with the ship's purser for safe keeping.

C. ON LANDING IN CANADA—IMPORTANT.

From and after the 15th February, 1923, and until otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of immigrants of all classes and occupations, is prohibited, except (a) a bona fide agriculturist entering Canada to farm and having sufficient means to begin farming in Canada ; (b) a bona fide farm labourer entering Canada to follow that occupation and having reasonable assurance of employment ; (c) a female domestic servant entering Canada to follow that occupation and having reasonable assurance of employment ; (d) the wife, or child under 18 years of age, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents ; or (e) any British subject entering Canada directly or indirectly from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States of America, New Zealand, Australia or the Union of South Africa, who shall satisfy the Immigration Officer in Charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured : provided that the only persons admissible under the authority of this clause are British subjects by reason of birth or naturalization in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia or the Union of South Africa.

At Quebec, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, &c., there are good depots for the temporary reception of those who cannot afford to pay for rooms, but settlers must provide their own food, which they can buy at the depot or elsewhere. The Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg has a staff of land guides and agents, and extends assistance to those proceeding to Manitoba and other Western Provinces.

D. BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

The best time for the ordinary settler to arrive is in early April, when work is more likely to be plentiful. Anyone, moreover, who lands in the spring has a longer time for saving money and getting accustomed to the

country before the winter comes on. No one should go out after the autumn or before the spring, except in very special circumstances, and even then, persons should have secured employment to which to go.

Education.

Education is generally compulsory, and excellent free undenominational schools are provided under the Provincial Legislatures. There are several Universities and Agricultural Colleges, and numerous Technical Schools, Institutes and High Schools.

State Insurance.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, persons of 70 years of age and upwards whose income from other sources is less than \$365 a year are entitled to a pension, the maximum being \$20 a month, which is lessened by the amount of private income. As one half of the pension is borne by the Federal Government and the other half by the Provincial Government, the Act is only effective in those provinces which have enacted special legislation expressly for this purpose. The Act is now operative in the following Provinces :—British Columbia, Yukon Territory, North West Territories, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In most of the Provinces there is a system of Mothers' Allowances, which provide for the grant of assistance for the support of dependent children in necessitous cases. The residential test varies from one to three years.

Military Service.

The Canadian Militia Force is recruited by voluntary enlistment, but under the Militia Act, all male British subjects between 18 and 60 years are liable to join for the defence of Canada in time of war.

Immigration Regulations.

NOTE :—In the case of any immigrant to whom money has been given or lent by any charitable organization, the authority in writing from the Director of European Emigration for Canada in London is required to enable such an immigrant to enter Canada.

Women travelling alone, except in special cases, require a permit, which can be obtained from any Canadian Government Agent.

Deportation.—A prohibited immigrant who lands may be deported at any time within five years, and if the head of a family, those dependent upon him or her also.

Caution.—Whenever an immigrant, within five years of his or her landing in Canada, has been convicted of a criminal offence in Canada or has become a professional beggar or public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, reformatory, prison hospital, or asylum or public charitable institution, or enters or remains in Canada contrary to the Immigration Acts, he or she may be deported together with all those dependent on him or her.

Children.—The admission of children under 18 years of age unaccompanied by their parents or guardians is subject to special regulations.

PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

The Canadian Immigration Act prohibits the landing in Canada of the following :—

(a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who may have been insane at any time previously.

(b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with any contagious or infectious disease which may become dangerous to the public health.

(c) Immoral persons and persons who have committed any crime involving moral turpitude.

(d) Professional beggars or vagrants ; persons afflicted with chronic alcoholism and persons likely to become a public charge.

(e) Anarchists ; persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, including those who belong to organizations holding such views.

(f) Persons who have been rejected at a Canadian port or who have been deported from Canada.

(g) Immigrants who do not go to Canada from the country of their birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through tickets purchased in their own country or prepaid in Canada.

(This regulation, for instance, may debar from Canada as immigrants all non-Britishers resident in the British Isles.)

(h) Immigrants over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Certain relatives are by law exempt, and full information may be secured from any Canadian Government Emigration Agent.)

(j) Immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective. (Under certain conditions, individuals of this class may be admitted, but only after special reference to a Canadian Government Emigration Agent).

(k) Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who upon examination by a medical officer are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

Agencies and Societies.

A. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Enquiries on matters generally relating to Canada should be addressed to the High Commissioner for Canada through the Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, The Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1; those solely connected with migration should be addressed to the Director of European Emigration, at the same address.

Agents-General for the Provinces :

Quebec	..	..	..	2, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Ontario	..	..	..	163, Strand, W.C.2, and 111, Union St., Glasgow.
British Columbia	..	..	..	1, Regent Street, S.W.1.
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	2, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Alberta	..	..	..	Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

Canadian Government Emigration Agents :

Belfast	..	..	..	15-17-19, Victoria Street.
Birmingham	..	..	..	Stephenson Place.
Bristol	..	..	..	52, Baldwin Street.
Cardiff (Wales)	..	..	..	102, St. Mary's Street.
Dublin	..	..	..	44, Dawson Street.
Glasgow	..	..	..	107, Hope Street.
Inverness	..	..	..	33, Academy Street.
Liverpool	..	..	..	102, New India Building, Water Street.
York	..	..	..	Clifford Street.

B. DOMINION GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CANADA.

Dominion Immigration Agent	..	Edmonton.
"	..	Grand Prairie.
"	..	Grouard.
"	..	Halifax.
"	..	Kamloops.
"	..	Lethbridge.
"	..	Medicine Hat.
"	..	Montreal (172, St. Antoine Street).
"	..	Moose Jaw.
"	..	Maple Creek.
"	..	New Westminster.
The Secretary, Department of Immigration.	of	Ottawa (Booth Building, Bank Street).

B. Dominion Government Offices in Canada—*contd.*

Commissioner of Immigration	..	Ottawa	(Booth Building, Bank Street).
Dominion Immigration Agent	..	Port Arthur.	
"	"	Prince Albert.	
"	"	Quebec.	
"	"	Red Deer.	
"	"	Regina.	
"	"	St. John.	
"	"	Saskatoon.	
"	"	Swift Current.	
Director of Colonization	..	Toronto	(Parliament Buildings).
Government Immigration Department.		Toronto	(34, Adelaide Street East).
Commissioner of Immigration	..	Vancouver.	
"	"	Victoria.	
"	"	Winnipeg.	

to whom application may be made for information and advice.

C. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CANADA.

Nova Scotia	..	Department of Industries and Immigration	201, Hollis Street, Halifax.
New Brunswick	..	Provincial Government Superintendent of Immigration	Parliament Buildings, Fredericton.
Prince Edward Island		Provincial Government Agent	Charlottetown.
Quebec	..	Government Immigration Office	82, St. Antoine Street, Montreal.
		Government Free Labour Bureau	41, Craig Street East, Montreal.
Ontario	..	Director of Colonization, Government Immigration Department	Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
Manitoba	..	Deputy Minister	.. Government Buildings, Winnipeg.
Saskatchewan	..	Deputy Minister	.. Government Buildings, Regina.
Alberta	..	Deputy Minister	.. Government Buildings, Edmonton.
British Columbia	..	Provincial Government Agent	Vancouver.
		Provincial Government Agent	Victoria.
		Provincial Government Agent	Kamloops.

to whom application may be made for information and advice.

D. PRIVATE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT AGENCIES AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Agency or Society.	Address in U.K.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
*Board of Guardians for the Relief of Jewish Poor.	127, Middlesex St., Bishopsgate, E.1.	.. ..	Assists Jewish settlers in special cases by paying in part or full the passage money.
Boy Scouts Association.	25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	.. ..	Gives advice and help upon all matters concerning Oversea Settlement of Scouts "Nominations" obtained. Letters of introduction to Scout Headquarters Oversea, so that Scouts are assured of a welcome on arrival. Trains boys 15 to 18 years in farm work and Scout handicrafts.
Bristol Migration Committee.	"Bristol Times and Mirror" Office, Bristol.	.. ..	Provides training in farm work and technical instruction in carpentry, boot and clothes mending for boys aged 14 to 19 years. Training and maintenance is provided free and an outfit is supplied where necessary.
*British Dominions Emigration Society.	34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.1.	Correspondents in all the large centres throughout Canada.	Gives Introductions to Society's Correspondents, and arranges loans to married men with families towards passage in necessitous cases. Advises and arranges passages.

* These Agencies or Societies assist settlers by advancing the fares, &c., in necessitous cases only.

D. Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies—*contd.*

Agency or Society.	Address in U.K.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
British Empire Service League.	Empire House, King Street, Baker Street, W.1.	.. ..	Unites the ex-servicemen's Organizations of the Empire and gives information and guidance to all ex-servicemen and women who contemplate settlement overseas. Provides introductions to branches overseas, arranges for a welcome on arrival, advises on financial help and passages.
British Legion.	26, Eccleston Sq., S.W.1.	.. ..	Makes grants in certain cases towards payment of passage money of ex-servicemen.
Catholic Emigration Society.	25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	.. ..	Represents the Roman Catholic Church and deals with all matters concerning the settlement overseas of Roman Catholic families and men (age 17 and upwards).
Catholic Women's League.	116, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	.. ..	Advises Roman Catholics and promotes the protected migration of women and children. Gives introductions to Catholic representatives overseas. Arranges for free domestic training for prospective migrants at St. Mary's Training Hostel, Portobello Road, W.10.

D. Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies—*contd.*

Agency or Society.	Address in U.K.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
*Church Army (Oversea Settlement Department).	55, Bryanston St., W.1.	.. ..	Gives advice on oversea settlement and arranges passages to all parts of the Empire. Loans occasionally granted in necessitous cases as far as funds permit. Trains women between 18 and 35 years of age for household work in the Dominions.
*Church Emigration Society.	Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.	.. ..	Gives advice and information to members of the Church of England. Passages arranged and introductions given. Passengers met and helped at port of landing by Society's Representatives.
Church of England Council of Empire Settlement.	39, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Toronto. — Council of Social Service, 604, Jervis Street, and in most of the principal cities.	Represents the Church as a whole in all matters concerning Empire Settlement; secures nominations, arranges for loans in necessitous cases, and supplies information to Clergy and Laity throughout the United Kingdom. Has created organizations for Reception, Placing and After-care of migrants, and for linking them up with the Church oversea.
Church of England Men's Society.	Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.	.. ..	Recommendations given to Churchmen to Branches of the Society so that they are assured of a welcome.

* These Agencies or Societies assist settlers by advancing the fares, &c., in necessitous cases only.

D. Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies—*contd.*

Agency or Society.	Address in U.K.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
Church of Scotland Committee on Social Service.	22, Queen St., Edinburgh.	.. ..	Arranges for a course of training in farming at Cornton Vale, Stirling.
Colonial Missionary Society.	Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.4.	.. ..	Represents the Congregational Church and deals with all matters concerning the settlement overseas of Congregationalists.
*Fellowship of the Maple Leaf.	13, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	.. ..	Assists Church of England teachers to settle in the Western Provinces of Canada.
Glasgow Parish Council.	Parish Council Chambers, 266, George Street, Glasgow.	.. ..	Arranges for youths between 14 and 25 years to receive free agricultural training with a view to migration to Canada with approved farmers; provides maintenance and outfit.
Liverpool Migration Committee	27, Leece Street, Liverpool.	.. ..	Offers 3 months' instruction in general farm work, care of live stock and useful handicrafts to approved boys 14 to 18½ years of age. Training and maintenance is free and an outfit is provided before sailing.
Hull and District Migration Committee.	Employment Exchange, Market Place, Hull.	.. ..	Provides farm training for boys aged 14 to 19 years. Training and maintenance is free and an outfit is supplied where necessary.

* These Agencies or Societies assist settlers by advancing fares, &c., in necessitous cases only.

Note :—Most Emigration Societies and Homes in the United Kingdom make special arrangements in Canada for the reception of the settlers sent out by them, but not as a rule for others. Persons belonging to Societies like the Y.M.C.A. should take letters of introduction to the kindred society in Canada.

D. Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies—*contd.*

Agency or Society.	Address in U.K.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
Methodist Brotherhood.	1, Central Buildings Westminster, S.W.1.	.. ..	Appointed by the Methodist Conference to act in all matters concerning the settlement overseas of Wesleyans, Primitive and United Methodists.
Methodist Chaplains.	.. ..	Toronto. — Immigration Department, 33, Richmond Street.	Provides chaplains to meet settlers at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Quebec, and Winnipeg.
Newcastle - on - Tyne Migration Committee.	Employment Exchange. New Bridge Street, Newcastle - on - Tyne.	.. ..	Offers training in elementary farm work, care of animals, and useful handicrafts, to boys aged 14 to 19 years. Training and maintenance free, and outfit of clothes provided if necessary. Trains women between 18 and 35 years of age for household work in the Dominions.
*Officers Association.	8, Eaton Square, S.W.1.	.. ..	Gives advice, and in some cases financial assistance, to ex-officers and their wives who contemplate settlement overseas. Provides introductions in suitable cases.
Public Schools Employment Bureau.	5, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.	.. ..	Gives advice regarding migration to boys leaving secondary schools.

* These Agencies or Societies assist settlers by advancing fares, &c., in necessitous cases only.

D. Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies—*contd.*

Agency or Society.	Address in U.K.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
Royal Naval Benevolent Trust.	Head Office: 10, New Road, Rochester, Kent. Branch Offices: <i>Chatham</i> .—138, High Street. <i>Devonport</i> .—Cath- erine Street. <i>Portsmouth</i> .—Buck- ingham Street.	.. ..	Assists ex-naval ratings and their families with passages to Canada and co-operates with the Navy League of Canada in finding employment on arrival.
*Salvation Army	Head Office: Migration House, 3, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. Branch Offices: <i>Glasgow</i> .—203, Hope Street. <i>Aberdeen</i> .—26, Castle Street. <i>Belfast</i> .—57a, Up- per Arthur Street. <i>Liverpool</i> .—12, Pembroke Place. <i>Bedford</i> .—70, Howbury Street. <i>Southampton</i> .—50, High Street. <i>Plymouth</i> .—109, Mount Gold Road.	<i>St. John</i> .—Gov- ernment Immi- gration Building. <i>Montreal</i> . — 341, University Street. <i>Toronto</i> . — 16, Albert Street. <i>Winnipeg</i> . — 317, Carlton Street. <i>Vancouver</i> . — 301, Hastings Street East. <i>Quebec</i> . — Govern- ment Immigra- tion Building. <i>Halifax</i> .—Govern- ment Immigra- tion Building. <i>London</i> . — 394, Clarence Street.	Co-operates with the Home and Overseas Govern- ments and offers advice irrespective of religious creed to all who propose to go overseas. Provides farm training for boys. Finds situations overseas for boys, domesticated wo- men, adult farm- workers and others. Arranges nominations by immigrant's friends abroad, or by overseas Army officers. Organises personally con- ducted parties across the ocean. Operates reception lodges and tem- perance hotels overseas. Has sys- tem of "after- care" for young people who emi- grate. Arranges financial assist- ance.

* These Agencies or Societies assist settlers by advancing the fares, &c., in necessitous cases only.

D. Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies—*contd.*

Agency or Society.	Address in U.K.	Address in Canada.	Remarks.
Scottish Council for Women Trades.	58, Renfield Street Glasgow.	.. ..	Offers free private training to girls wishing to take up household work in the Dominions. Outfit and railfares provided before sailing, and in the case of Canada, landing money where necessary.
*Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.	Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.	.. ..	This Society acts as the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Department.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.	Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.	S.P.C.K. Chaplain— <i>Halifax and St. John.</i> —From Nov. 21st to May 1st. <i>Quebec.</i> —From May 1st to Nov. 21st.	Provides chaplains to meet settlers at British and Dominion ports, also to accompany parties on the voyage.
*Victoria League	81, Cromwell Road, S.W.	.. ..	Offers to give settlers (with good references) letters of introduction to corresponding Welcome Committee in the Dominion.
Welsh Council for Overseas Settlement.	Lt.-Col. D. Watts Morgan, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P., Law Courts, Cathay's Park, Cardiff.	.. ..	Provides training in agriculture for boys and gives instruction in carpentry, boot repairing etc., Training and maintenance is free and an outfit is provided before sailing.
Young Men's Christian Association (Migration Dept.).	13, Russell Square, W.C.1.	<i>Toronto.</i> —Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, Bay Street.	Advises and gives information to intending settlers.

* These Agencies or Societies assist settlers by advancing the fares, &c., in necessitous cases only.

E. JUVENILE MIGRATION SOCIETIES.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, E.1.

British Immigration and Colonization Association :—

Colonization Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

Colonization Branch, Canadian National Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Catholic Emigration Association, Coleshill, Birmingham.

Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, W.1.

Church of England Council of Empire Settlement, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E.11.

Dr. Cossar's Homes, Dr. G. C. Cossar, M.C., 23, Monteith Row, Glasgow.

Craighielinn Boys' Farm Association, D. Watson, Esq., 225, West George Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Fegan's Homes, 62, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.

Middlemore Emigration Homes, St. Luke's Road, Birmingham.

National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5.

The Orphanage, Aberlour, Banffshire.

Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

Salvation Army :—

3, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.

57a, Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.

63, Main Street, Dundee.

26, Castle Street, Aberdeen.

12, Pembroke Place, Liverpool.

70, Howbury Street, Bedford.

50, High Street, Southampton.

109, Mount Gold Road, Plymouth.

F. VOLUNTARY MIGRATION COMMITTEES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Communications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary.

1. Barnsley Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange, Ar-
cade Hall, Barnsley.
2. Birmingham Migration and
Assistance Committee,
The Council House, Bir-
mingham.
3. Bishop Auckland and District
Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Kingsway, Bishop Auck-
land.
4. Bristol Migration Committee,
Hon. Secretary,
H. W. Hawkins, Esq.,
"Bristol Times and
Mirror" Office, Bristol.
5. Chesterfield and District Over-
sea Settlement Committee,
Employment Exchange
40; Gluman Gate,
Chesterfield.
6. Consett and District Migration
Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Middle Street, Consett.
7. Darlington and District Migra-
tion Committee,
1 and 2, Station Road,
Darlington.
8. Derby Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
London Road, Derby.
9. Dorset Association for Empire
Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
Lady Brooks,
Crossways, Wimborne,
Dorset.
10. Durham and District Migration
Committee.
Hon. Secretary :—
J. R. Mitchell, Esq.,
Employment Exchange,
Durham.
11. Essex Association for Empire
Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
Mrs. Kortright,
The Hut,
Ingatestone, Essex.
12. Exeter Association for Empire
Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
Miss G. Rowe,
Lafrowda, Exeter.
13. Gateshead Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Millfield Terrace,
Gateshead-on-Tyne.
14. Halifax Migration Committee,
Town Hall, Halifax.
15. Hartlepool Migration Com-
mittee,
Employment Exchange,
10, Victoria Street,
Hartlepool.
16. Hastings Empire Settlement
Committee.
Hon. Secretary :—
L. H. Elford, Esq.,
50, Cambridge Road,
Hastings.
17. Hull and District Migration
Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Market Place, Hull.
18. Jarrow Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
31, Ormonde Street,
Jarrow.
19. Kent Association for Empire
Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
Miss M. A. Wilde,
18, Crescent Road,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
20. Leeds Women's Migration Com-
mittee.
Hon. Secretary :—
Miss M. Cox,
Employment Exchange,
Leeds.

F. Voluntary Migration Committees—*continued.*

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| <p>21. Leicester Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Applegate Street,
Leicester.</p> | <p>29. Pontefract Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Wool Market,
Pontefract, Yorks.</p> |
| <p>22. Liverpool Migration Committee,
27, Leece Street,
Liverpool.</p> | <p>30. Portsmouth and District
Empire Settlement Committee,
Hon. Secretary :—
The Town Clerk,
The Guildhall,
Portsmouth.</p> |
| <p>23. Manchester Migration Committee.
Hon. Secretary :—
T. Smith, Esq.,
Employment Exchange,
Roby Street,
Manchester.</p> | <p>31. Rotherham Women's Oversea
Settlement Committee.
Hon. Secretary :—
Mrs. A. Scott-Coates,
17, Haugh Road,
Rawmarsh,
Nr. Rotherham.</p> |
| <p>24. Middlesbrough and District
Migration Committee,
36, Grange Road,
Middlesbrough.</p> | <p>32. Salford Empire Settlement
Committee,
Town Hall,
Salford.</p> |
| <p>25. Newcastle-on-Tyne Migration
Committee.
Hon. Secretary :—
C. P. Kesteven, M.B.E.,
Employment Exchange,
New Bridge Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.</p> | <p>33. Scarborough Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Huntriss Row,
Scarborough.</p> |
| <p>26. Northumberland and Durham
Empire Settlement
Committee.
Hon. Secretary :—
Commander J. B. Adams,
C.B.E., D.S.O.,
Divisional Office,
Quebec Chambers,
Leeds.</p> | <p>34. Sheffield and District Migration
Committee,
The Cutlers Hall,
Sheffield.</p> |
| <p>27. Nottingham and District Migration
Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Castle Boulevard,
Nottingham.</p> | <p>35. Shropshire Association for
Empire Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
Mrs. Balfour,
Wrockwardine Hall,
Wellington, Salop.</p> |
| <p>28. Oxford Association for Empire
Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
H. R. C. Hailey, Esq.,
65a, St. Aldates Street,
Oxford.</p> | <p>36. Somerset Association for
Empire Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
T. G. Ligertwood, Esq.,
Higher Marsh,
Dulverton, Somerset.</p> |

F. Voluntary Migration Committees—*continued.*

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| <p>37. South Shields Migration Committee,
Hon. Secretary :—
H. W. Robinson, Esq.,
Employment Exchange,
4, Green Street,
South Shields.</p> <p>38. Staffordshire Association for Empire Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
Mrs. Wardle, Ladydale,
Leek, Staffs.</p> <p>39. Stockton and Thornaby Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Bridge Street,
Stockton-on-Tees.</p> <p>40. Sunderland Migration Committee,
Employment Exchange,
Borough Road,
Sunderland.</p> <p>41. Surrey Association for Empire Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
R. MacKenzie, Esq.,
Holly Bank,
Lower Bourne,
Farnham, Surrey.</p> | <p>42. The Welsh Council for Oversea Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
Lt.-Col. D. Watts Morgan,
C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.,
Law Courts,
Cathay's Park, Cardiff.</p> <p>43. Wiltshire Association for Empire Settlement.
Hon. Secretary :—
Miss Stephenson, C.B.E.,
Bodenham House,
Salisbury.</p> <p>44. Winchester Migration Committee.
Hon. Secretary :—
Frank Barnes, Esq.,
Red Triangle Club,
Trafalgar Street,
Winchester.</p> <p>45. York Empire Settlement Committee,
Employment Exchange,
14, Parliament Street,
York.</p> <p>46. Yorkshire Voluntary Migration Committee.
Hon. Joint Secretaries :—
J. Henry Gough, Esq.,
Town Hall, Ripon.
Commander J. B. Adams,
C.B.E., D.S.O.,
Divisional Office,
Quebec Chambers,
Leeds.</p> |
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OTHER HANDBOOKS AND LEAFLETS.

The following Handbooks and Leaflets excepting those marked * are issued by the Oversea Settlement Department, from whom they can be obtained post free. The free handbooks can also be obtained from any Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour.

The priced handbooks can be purchased from His Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh; York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 15, Donegall Square West, Belfast; or through any bookseller

HANDBOOKS.

Australia (1/7/29). Free.

Australia: Land of Hope and Sunshine.

Australia offers Bright Prospects to British Boys. Free.

Australia as I found it. By Miss M. Mitchell. Free

Australia: Some Egotistic Memories. By Winifred Ponder. Free.

Britain's Call from Overseas. Free.

Canada. A Land of Opportunity. Free.

The Empire Overseas. Free.

Empire Settlement, Past, Present and Future. 3*d*.

Kenya Colony (1924). 8*d*.

New Zealand (1/7/29). Free.

Notes for the Information and Guidance of Local Migration Committees. Free.

Opportunities for British Boys in the Dominions Overseas. Free.

Opportunities Overseas for Women and Girls. Free.

The Oversea Settler (Monthly). Free.

Professional Handbooks.

Part I. Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public. 9*d*.

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Part III. Dentists, Physicians and Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons. 4*d*.

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Part VI. Architects and Engineers. 4*d*.

Part VII. Auctioneers, Surveyors, Police. 4*d*.

*Report of the British Oversea Settlement Delegation to Australia Cmd. 2132 (May, 1924). 4*s*. 0*d*.

*Report of the British Oversea Settlement Delegation to New Zealand Cmd. 2167 (June, 1924). 1*s*. 0*d*.

*Report of the British Oversea Settlement Delegation to Canada. Cmd. 2285 (December, 1924). 6*d*.

*Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the effect on Migration of Schemes of Social Insurance. Cmd. 2608 (March, 1926). 6*d*.

*Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee, 1928. Cmd. 3308 (31/12/28). 9*d*.

*Report on Group Settlements in Western Australia. Cmd. 2673 (March 1926). 6*d*.

*Report of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee on their visit to Canada. Cmd. 2760 (November, 1926). 1*s*.

Soldiers and Oversea Settlement. Free.

Southern Rhodesia (1/7/28). Free.

Training centres for women who wish to settle overseas. Free.

Training of Women in Household Work for Australia. Free.

Union of South Africa (1/7/29). Free.

Handbook for Men and boys who are thinking of settling overseas (1/7/29). Free.

Handbook for Women who are thinking of settling overseas (1/7/29). Free. Figures in brackets show date of latest issue.

LEAFLETS.

The following leaflets are issued by the Oversea Settlement Department from whom they can be obtained post free.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.	Gold Coast.
Anguilla (Leeward Is.).	Grenada (Windward Is.)
Antigua.	Jamaica.
Ashanti.	Malta.
Bahamas.	Mauritius.
Barbados.	Montserrat (Leeward Is.).
Basutoland.	New Hebrides (Western Pacific).
Bechuanaland.	Nigeria.
Bermuda.	North Borneo.
British Guiana.	Northern Rhodesia.
British Honduras.	Northern Territories (Gold Coast).
British Solomon Islands (Western Pacific).	Nyasaland.
Ceylon.	St. Kitts and Nevis.
Cyprus.	St. Lucia.
Dominica (Leeward Is.).	St. Vincent (Windward Is.).
Empire Development and Empire Settlement. A Message to Great Britain and the Dominions, by Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, P.C., M.P.	Sarawak.
Fiji.	Seychelles.
Gambia.	Swaziland.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Western Pacific).	Togoland.
	Tonga (Western Pacific).
	Trinidad and Tobago.
	Uganda.
	Virgin Islands (Leeward Is.)
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